

Transparency is vital
for the Paris
Agreement to
succeed -
ICAT at COP28

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The first global stocktake – an assessment of the collective progress towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement – reconfirmed the need for urgent action at the recently concluded COP28. Despite overall progress, the world is not yet on track towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. Global greenhouse gas emissions targets are significantly off-target, and notable gaps still exist in adaptation efforts and support to developing countries. The message is clear: countries must urgently strengthen ambition and scale up climate action.

The Paris Agreement remains the only functioning mechanism to address climate change on a global scale. As the backbone of the Paris Agreement, transparency is essential for its success. This was ICAT’s key message for COP28. Transparency efforts need to be further enhanced and support scaled up. The [decision on the global stocktake](#) recognized the critical importance of transparency and the need for full implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement. It also recognized the crucial role of increased support to developing countries as they strive to implement the ETF effectively.

With a track record of supporting over fifty developing countries to strengthen their transparency frameworks for effective climate action, ICAT seized the opportunity presented by COP28 to showcase and champion the value and power of transparency to

drive climate action. The events and meetings held helped to raise awareness of the importance of transparency, showcase achievements and lessons learned and share best practices on how to enhance transparency.

Transparency is a catalyst for meaningful climate action encompassing every sphere and facet of climate efforts, including mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, climate finance and just transitions. It is crucial for tracking progress, evaluating results, correcting the course when needed, mobilizing resources and using them wisely. Tailored approaches are needed to address the unique challenges posed in each country's context, particularly so for adaptation. Transitioning to a low-carbon, resilient future requires a transformational change of the world's economies, with safeguards for the protection of those most vulnerable to the effects of this transition. All this must be supported by transparency frameworks to provide the necessary data and information for evidence-based decisions on climate policies and measures.

Developing countries, from small island nations to big emerging economies, are realizing significant progress, harnessing the power of transparency to move their climate efforts forward. Several success stories were highlighted during ICAT hosted and co-hosted events at COP28, sharing inspiration for climate action. Central Asian countries have made substantial progress in bolstering their climate transparency frameworks, paving the way for successful implementation of their NDCs. Nigeria and South Africa are taking a leading role in developing just transition transparency frameworks that prioritize wide stakeholder engagement, to ensure that no one is left behind in their transition to a green economy. Belize and Senegal are embracing climate finance transparency to mobilize funds for climate action and channel these in the right direction to address mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage.

While gaps and challenges persist, ICAT's partners showed the steadfast dedication of developing countries to upholding their commitments under the Paris Agreement and the inspiring force of transparency for driving climate action forward.

Below is a summary of ICAT's activities during the COP28. For more information about any of the events, activities or the tools and methodologies referred to below, please explore the [ICAT website](#) or [contact the ICAT Secretariat](#).

ICAT Hosted and Co-Hosted Events

Enhanced Transparency for Small Island Developing States

1 December 2023 – Co-hosted with: Antigua & Barbuda, Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI)



Small Island Developing States (SIDS) face mounting climate change challenges, yet demonstrate remarkable resilience and leadership. They are among the most vulnerable countries to the adverse impacts of climate change, making global climate action not just a matter of urgency but a question of survival. Despite their negligible contributions to global greenhouse gas emissions, they are actively advancing their mitigation efforts and leading the charge by championing transparency as a critical driver of climate action and sustainable development.

The event examined how SIDS were leveraging transparency to effectively design and implement climate policies and track their nationally determined contributions (NDCs), showcasing their leadership in climate action across different sectors, including transport, agriculture and waste. High-level government officials and national experts from ICAT partner countries, such as [Antigua and Barbuda](#), the [Maldives](#), Samoa and [Fiji](#), as well as UNOPS and GHGMI shared their insights and strategies for enhanced transparency to empower climate action in SIDS. High-level speakers included Hon. Sir Molwyn Joseph, Minister of Health, Wellness & The Environment of Antigua and Barbuda, represented by Permanent Secretary Ena Dalso-Henry, Ambassador Fatumanava-o-Upolu III Dr Pa'olelei Luteru, Permanent Representative of Samoa to the United Nations, and Chair of The Alliance of Small Island States, and Jorge Moreira da Silva, UNOPS Executive Director.

Key messages from the event include the following:

- Transparency is a key part of the Paris Agreement, and SIDS are ahead of many countries, showing the world how to effectively implement the Paris Agreement's transparency provisions.
- Transparency is essential for effective climate action and should be integrated into all aspects of policymaking.
- For vulnerable countries like SIDS data linking climate action to development priorities is of particular importance.
- SIDS are taking a leadership role, using transparency to drive climate action. They have established and are further enhancing transparency frameworks to track their progress in implementing their NDCs and inform their climate policies. Transparency is being used to enhance climate action across different sectors, including transport, waste and agriculture.
- International support and additional finance is needed to help SIDS enhance capacity for data management, collection, and reporting, as well as for the implementation of climate measures and policies.

"As small island nations, it is extremely difficult to continue leading the charge when we are not afforded the same opportunities and access to resources. Nonetheless, we continue to be a leader in reporting on transparency and implementing mechanisms to collect the data needed to inform decision making and track our climate actions," said Sir Molwyn Joseph, Minister of Health, Wellness & the Environment of Antigua and Barbuda, represented by Permanent Secretary Ena Dalso-Henry.

[Read more about the event](#)
[Watch the event recording](#)

Harnessing Transparency for Ambitious NDC Implementation in Central Asia

3 December 2023 – Co-hosted with: Kazakhstan, CAREC

Since 2021, the [ICAT regional Hub for Central Asia](#), hosted by the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC), has been working with its five member countries – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan – to build capacity and create a regional network of expertise to support their efforts to build sustainable and comprehensive transparency frameworks.

This COP28 side-event showcased the progress that Central Asian countries had made in enhancing transparency for climate action. Speakers from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan highlighted the achievements made by their countries, thanks to the support they received as members of the ICAT hub in Central Asia.



Below are some key takeaways from the session:

- Central Asian countries have enhanced their national climate transparency frameworks, thanks to stronger measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) frameworks with more robust quality control of data, improved institutional arrangements and increased stakeholder engagement.
- Central Asian countries are expanding capacity on greenhouse gas inventories, NDC tracking, and reporting, thanks to tailored training programmes and data-focused capacity building.
- Despite these achievements, Central Asian countries face ongoing challenges in data analysis, access to climate finance, regulatory and institutional barriers, and technological gaps.

[Read more about the event](#)

[Watch the event recording](#)

[Learn more about the ICAT hub in Central Asia](#)

Assessing the Transformational impact of climate actions

4 December 2023

The concept of transformational change describes the radical changes required to meet the global goals for climate change and sustainable development. This transition involves a fundamental shift from current practices to a new, more sustainable paradigm, encompassing the social, economic, and environmental dimensions.

This event delved into the concept of transformational change, with a specific focus on assessing the potential transformational impact of climate actions, using ICAT's Transformational Change Methodology and the forthcoming Transformational Change Toolkit.



Credit: UNOPS

Some highlights from the event included:

- A radical change is needed to accelerate climate actions. Transformational change is required to ensure fundamental change of systems, such as energy, food and transportation, and the way our economies and societies operate.
- Transformational change means not only disruptive technologies and practices that could help to achieve a low-carbon, resilient future, but also refers to interventions that change societies' behavior. Countries must identify and evaluate these interventions, and develop policies to support them.
- The ICAT Transformational Change Methodology is a valuable tool for policymakers to provide insights on whether climate actions are - or can be - sufficiently effective.
- The forthcoming transformational change toolkit is an open-source software, which will facilitate the application of the methodology, by supporting the assessment of the transformational impact of: a portfolio of actions; carbon market activities; or investment and private sector plans.
- In Argentina, the ICAT Transformational Change Methodology was applied to assess the potential and likelihood of three disruptive technologies and behaviors to achieve transformational change, and the barriers and challenges for achieving their full potential.

[Watch the event recording](#)
[Access the ICAT Transformational Change Methodology](#)

Enabling climate action through data, transparency and finance

5 December 2023 – Co-hosted with: UNDRR, UNECE, UNOPS, UNU-EHS



The event spotlighted current advancements in climate data, finance, and transparency, including loss and damage data, modeling applications, and the enhanced transparency framework. It emphasized the need for enhanced statistics and reliable data systems to support reporting, policymaking, and public awareness, and explored the use of new technologies for data collection. High-level speakers from the UN, government, financial institutions, and other stakeholders presented diverse perspectives on these topics.

Some highlights from the event included:

- The lack of quality data is a major challenge in climate change and disaster management. Data availability, comparability, and accessibility must be improved.
- Technology could be used to improve data collection, analysis, and communication.
- More investment in open-source data, innovation and capacity-building is needed, ensuring all countries, especially the most vulnerable, could benefit.
- Local knowledge is essential for understanding and responding to climate change risks, so the gap between local and scientific knowledge must be bridged.
- Transparency and accountability are crucial for ensuring that climate finance is used effectively, tracking progress, measuring impact, and engaging investors.

- Ways to measure and value non-tangible economic losses, such as damage to ecosystems and cultural heritage, are needed. This would help better decisions about how to allocate resources to be made.

"We have to do more for a coordinated, systemic approach to climate change-related data and statistics to feed into the enhanced transparency framework and the global stocktake, but also to inform decision making at all levels, inform and empower our citizens, enable new research and trigger better financing," said Tatiana Molcean, UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

Assessing and tracking climate actions in the transport sector

6 December 2023



Credit: UNOPS

With transport emissions increasing at a faster rate than emissions in other sectors, fundamental transformation must be accelerated for the sector to play its part in the transition to net zero greenhouse gas emissions in the second half of the 21st century. Transparency frameworks and specialized data management tools in the transport sector can equip governments with the ability to track and assess the effectiveness of their policies and initiatives, ensuring that they are on track to meet climate goals, while fostering sustainable development and an enhanced quality of life for their citizens.

This event focused on assessing and tracking climate actions in the transport sector, with a specific focus on using data for climate action, and ICAT's data tool for the transport sector.

Some key messages from the event included:

- The ICAT Transport Climate Action Data (TraCAD) tool supports and facilitates countries to systematically assess the impact of climate actions.
- The tool has different functionalities that support data collection and management, reporting, greenhouse gas and cost assessments, and Article 6 activities. It contains different modules and can be customized to meet the specific needs of a country or region, and to include additional methodologies, data fields, and outputs.
- The tool could be used to track implementation of NDCs, design and improve policies and strategies. It could be a valuable resource for governments, businesses, and other stakeholders who were working to reduce emissions from the transport sector.
- Antigua and Barbuda, and Cambodia are using the tool to assess the impacts of their transport policies and to track progress towards their climate goals.
- Both countries found the tool to be useful for managing and analyzing data on transport emissions and highlighted the potential for the tool to be used in the near future. Some challenges had been identified, such as the need for more training and capacity building to use the tool effectively.
- Future improvements and expansion of the tool include continued development and improved user-friendliness, expansion to other priority sectors, such as waste, and integration with the IPCC inventory software and the ETF Reporting Tools.

[Watch the event recording](#)
[Access the TraCAD tool](#)

Improving transparency of climate action in Central Africa

8 December 2023 – Co-hosted with: ECCAS-CEEAC



The ICAT hub in Central Africa was established in 2021 to support eleven Central African countries in enhancing their transparency frameworks and achieving effective climate action. Specifically, the hub aims to create a centre of expertise on transparency, assess the needs and priorities of each ECCAS Member State, strengthen the institutional and technical capacity relating to transparency in the Congo Basin, create a regional network of experts and country managers, disseminate tools and guidelines to support transparency, and support the mobilization of resources.

This event highlighted the accomplishments and future plans of the hub, with delegates from participating countries presenting their national action plans and strategies for improving transparency, and further discussing important issues and challenges.

Some of the key insights from the event include:

- H.E. Adelino Rosa Cardoso, Minister of Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Environment of São Tomé and Príncipe, emphasized that climate was a transversal question and an action plan must be put in place to address all the climate change-related issues that African populations face.
- Workshops were held in nine countries to develop comprehensive national action plans, which will now pass to the implementation stage. Through the plans, Central African countries are taking ownership of their work on transparency as a key driver of climate action and sustainable development.
- Central African states have many common transparency gaps and areas requiring continuous improvement for long-term sustainability. These include strengthening legal and institutional arrangements, enhancing the expertise of personnel, securing adequate funding, ensuring data availability, and developing effective data management systems and tools.
- In recognition of the need for coordinated action, the hub has assumed a central role in facilitating collaboration and aligning efforts among various stakeholders involved in transparency support activities.
- Climate action has broader economic development dimensions, extending beyond the sole purview of environment ministries and necessitating a comprehensive approach involving multiple sectors.

[Watch the event recording](#)

[Learn more about the ICAT hub in Central Africa](#)

Transparency for Enhancing Climate Actions – Perspectives from Africa, Asia, Europe, and LAC

8 December 2023 – Co-hosted with: Tunisia, UNEP-CCC, ISPRA

The ETF of the Paris Agreement is a framework for countries to report on their climate actions, aiming to increase transparency and accountability in climate action, and to help countries improve their climate policies and actions. Developing countries frequently face

technical and institutional obstacles in building and improving their transparency frameworks to meet ETF requirements and reporting obligations. Sharing knowledge and exchanging experiences and lessons learned between countries with similar challenges can aid in the achievement of national and global climate goals.

This side-event brought together experts from different countries, including China, Cuba, Italy and Tunisia, to share their experiences, best practices, and insights on enhancing transparency of climate action.



Some key messages from the event include:

- Accessing data is sometimes challenging, even though data is often available.
- Being inclusive and transparent in the data collection process is important for building trust and accountability. This includes sharing information and feedback with stakeholders that have provided the data.
- Transparency is also important when beginning the process to collect data because it raises awareness and informs stakeholders about climate change. It also promotes the actions and contributions of stakeholders.
- Transparency is an important instrument to communicate the results of emission inventories and identify what policies need to be enhanced.

Challenges and opportunities for reporting on adaptation within the ETF

9 December 2023 – Co-hosted with UNEP-CCC



Credit: UNFCCC secretariat

As monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation is specific to the context of each country, globally applicable processes and procedures are not in place to help countries plan, implement, monitor and report on adaptation. However, ICAT and UNEP-Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP-CCC) have prepared guidance to direct countries to navigate through the challenges. Many countries have, or are in the process of doing so.

This session increased awareness of the challenges related to reporting on adaptation, and highlighted opportunities to overcome these challenges. It drew on the experience of countries, including Bangladesh, the Dominican Republic, Panama, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Important messages from the event include:

- Adaptation transparency is more challenging than mitigation transparency. Unlike mitigation, where progress can be tracked against a single global metric, adaptation efforts are more diverse and context-specific, requiring tailored approaches to measurement and reporting.
- Adaptation actions are highly localized, with measures often tailored to specific ecosystems, socioeconomic sectors, and geographic regions, making it difficult to generalize and aggregate results across different contexts.
- As adaptation actions are components of NDCs, countries are required to report on their adaptation progress within the BTRs, ensuring alignment with overall climate action plans.
- Identifying and assessing climate risks and vulnerabilities is essential for designing and implementing effective adaptation strategies. Clear and relevant indicators are

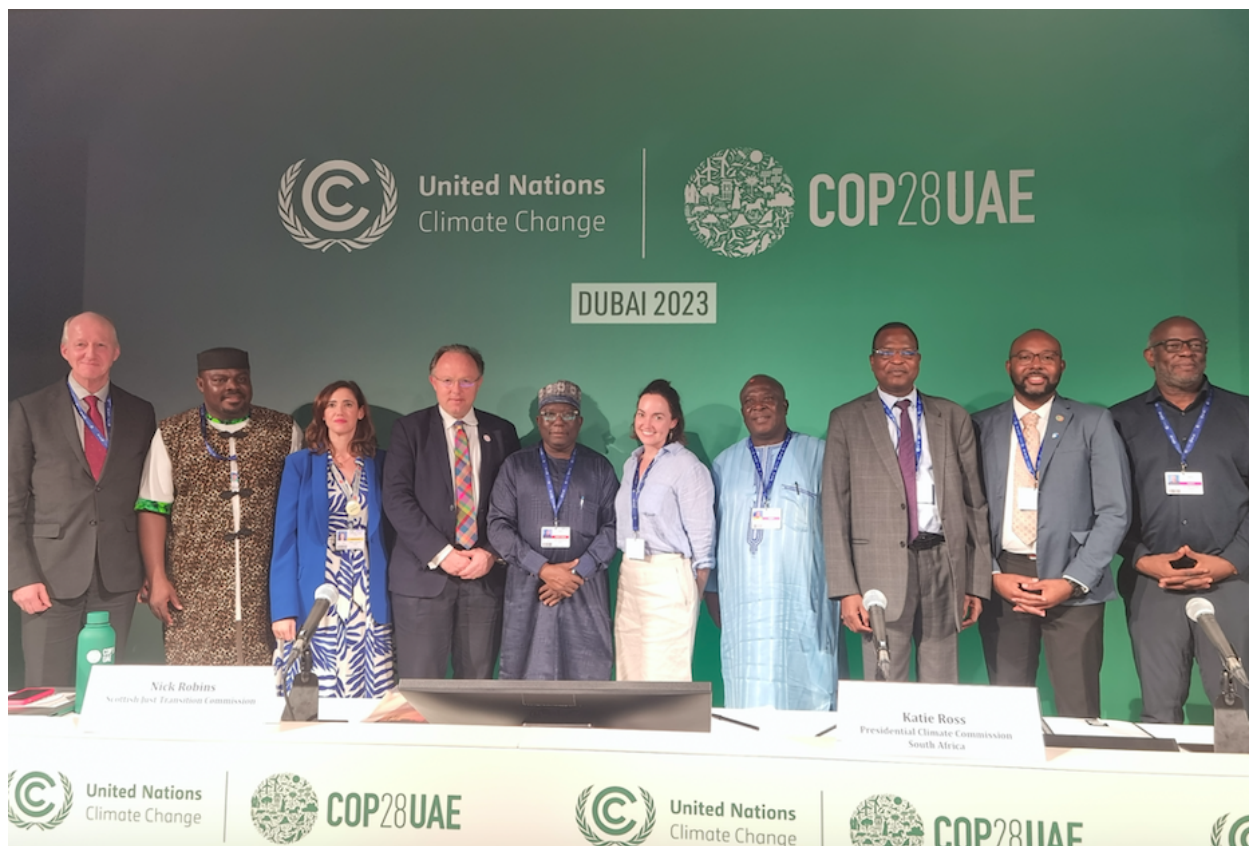
crucial for measuring adaptation progress. Global indicators should be tailored to be applicable and useful at the national and local levels, ensuring their practical value for adaptation planning and implementation.

- In terms of institutional arrangements, establishing a dedicated monitoring and evaluation unit can strengthen the capacity to track, assess, and evaluate adaptation efforts effectively.
- Incentivizing reporting, engaging diverse stakeholders, ensuring adequate capacities, securing resources and support, and developing the right methodologies and common metrics are key challenges in effectively reporting on adaptation progress.
- The ICAT guidance to support countries to effectively measure, report, and track their adaptation progress, developed with UNEP-CCC, is freely available on the ICAT website.

[Watch the event recording](#)
[Access ICAT's guidance for transparency of adaptation](#)

Transparency of Just Transitions

9 December 2023 – Co-hosted with: Nigeria, Sustainable Energy Africa



The side-event explored how Nigeria, South Africa and other countries approach the tracking of just transition processes linked to NDC implementation. Experts from Nigeria,

South Africa, and Scotland discussed their countries' just transition processes, covering challenges, lessons learned, and future expectations. Representatives from the World Resources Institute and ICAT provided additional insights, including a preview of ICAT's upcoming guide on the monitoring and evaluation of just transitions.

To recap, these are some of the most important takeaways from the event:

- Nigeria and South Africa are taking the lead in developing just transition transparency frameworks that prioritize wide stakeholder engagement.
- Transparency is crucial for ensuring that transitions are fair and equitable for all, particularly vulnerable groups.
- Governments, civil society, labour unions, businesses, and financial institutions all have a role to play in ensuring that just transitions are successful.
- Indicators play a crucial role in tracking and monitoring just transition progress, providing valuable information to stakeholders and decision makers.
- Some of the data needed already exists, and using existing data and indicators can reduce the burden of collecting additional data.
- ICAT is developing a methodology to guide countries in setting up transparency frameworks for just transitions. It provides a step-by-step approach, placing stakeholder engagement at the heart of the process.

"Proper awareness creation across all sectors on the impact of climate change and the need for [a] just transition as an off-shoot of climate action builds trust and creates ownership of the just transition movement into a green economy," said the Honorable Minister of Labour & Employment of Nigeria, Simon Bako Lalong, represented by Adamu Sumi Gizos, Director of Special Duties and Project of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment.

[Read more about the event](#)

[Watch the event recording](#)

Climate Finance Transparency: a harmonized framework to mobilize public and private finance

11 December 2023 – Co-hosted with: Côte d'Ivoire, CCAP, ClimateNet

Transparency in climate finance is essential for ensuring that the vast resources allocated to address climate change are used effectively and efficiently. It fosters accountability, builds trust among stakeholders - importantly investors - and helps to track progress towards global climate goals.

This side-event discussed experiences from the application of the methodology to be presented in the upcoming ICAT Climate Finance Transparency Guide, developed with the support of the Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP), in collaboration with experts from the ClimateNet. Country representatives from Belize, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal showcased how their countries have made progress in establishing national climate finance

transparency frameworks linked to existing MRV frameworks, and how this could help to mobilize additional climate finance.



Credit: Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP)

Important messages were shared, including:

- Climate finance transparency is critical for tracking, aligning, and mobilizing funds towards national climate commitments. It should include the tracking of finance from all sources, both domestic and international.
- Developing countries are increasingly embracing climate finance transparency to enhance their ability to mobilize funds for climate action.
- A new ICAT methodology can help countries establish climate finance transparency frameworks. It proposes a flexible, step-by-step approach, and offers different levels of complexity to meet the needs of countries at different stages of readiness to track, measure, manage and report on climate finance.
- A collaborative approach involving many stakeholders, including government, private sector, and civil society is essential for effective climate finance tracking.
- Building on existing tracking and monitoring systems is a good practice for countries to kickstart their climate finance transparency frameworks.

[Read more about the event](#)

[Watch the event recording](#)

ICAT contribution to events organized by partners

Progress in establishing the national transparency systems in Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus: challenges and opportunities

4 December - Hosted by CAREC; presentation by ICAT



The event brought together key stakeholders from the region and international organizations to share knowledge and experience on the progress made in establishing national transparency systems and transitioning towards the ETF under the Paris Agreement. It served as an opportunity to introduce the key supporting agencies on climate transparency in the region and learn their support on capacity building for transparency in the next years; engage with the main stakeholders in the area of transparency and climate reporting and learn from each other; foster regional collaboration and partnership for effective climate action transparency.

The ICAT secretariat contributed to the event highlighting the work of the ICAT hub in Central Asia, which is offering support to five countries through an approach anchored to regional collaboration for building capacity and multiplying expertise.

[Read more about the event](#)
[Watch the event recording](#)
[Learn more about ICAT's hub in Central Asia](#)

Progress on adaptation and how it links to the global goals

5 December - Hosted by Panama; presentation on the Panama ICAT project



This side-event provided an opportunity to discuss the progress made on climate change adaptation in Latin America and the Caribbean. It focused on presenting the initiatives to increase the region's resilience to climate change, and exploring the approaches and efforts made by countries to effectively measure progress in adapting to climate change.

Panelists from Colombia, Cuba, Panama, Paraguay, discussed their experiences in implementing adaptation measures and their efforts to link these measures to global goals, and exchanged insights and best practices. They highlighted the growing recognition of the need for adaptation to climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean, the need to scale up the existing efforts, and the importance of linking local adaptation actions to the global framework.

They emphasized the crucial role of transparency to track progress in adaptation, developing effective indicators to evaluate the progress of adaptation strategies.

Panama shared details of their ICAT project, which resulted in enhanced capacity for the effective monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures in Panama.

Panama, as the host of the event, reaffirmed the importance of collaboration between countries to exchange knowledge and experiences in climate change adaptation.

[Learn more about ICAT's work in Panama](#)

MRV Systems in NDC Implementation

5 December - Hosted by the Asian Development Bank; ICAT participation in panel discussion



This event provided a space to discuss the key elements in establishing and implementing MRV systems for NDC implementation. A panel discussion with country representatives and international experts explored key resources, instruments, and emerging opportunities, including key levers that could be applied through upstream policy engagement and analytical efforts, as well as downstream practices. The ICAT secretariat participated in the panel discussion, emphasizing the relationship between MRV, policy and practice by ensuring that data is used to inform policy making and monitor climate actions. The panelists agreed on the importance of MRV in enhancing the transparency of climate finance.

[Watch the event recording](#)

UNFCCC CASTT Programme – Professional training programmes for developing countries

6 December - Hosted by the UNFCCC secretariat; presentation by ICAT



This event informed interested stakeholders on the three available training modules for enhancing capacity on transparency: the UNFCCC-GIR-CASTT programme on greenhouse gases; the Adaptation Academy on best practices for climate risk assessment and reduction, adaptation planning and reporting, climate finance and multi-governance level coherence; and the ETF blended course focusing on transparency frameworks and mitigation policy assessment.

The ICAT secretariat participated in the event, with a presentation on the ETF blended course, delivered by ICAT together with UNFCCC, UNSSC, CBIT-GSP and UNEP-CCC. The course, which has already been successfully completed in three rounds, is again open for applications from participants from Latin America and the Caribbean and other Spanish speaking developing countries, and Brazil.

[See more details about applying to the ETF blended course](#)
[Watch the event recording](#)

Getting ready for the ETF: support opportunities

6 December - Hosted by the UNFCCC secretariat; ICAT participation



The event brought together representatives from developing countries and support providers to discuss the availability of financial and technical assistance for the preparation of national reports under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. It focused on the transition to the ETF with the aim to match offers of support with the needs of developing countries.

The ICAT secretariat participated in the roundtable discussions, alongside representatives of different countries and other transparency support providers. Though there is a variety of support options available for developing countries, there are still significant capacity gaps in moving toward the ETF. Persistent challenges involve institutional arrangements, gaps in terms of human resources and institutional capacity, technological and financial gaps, and difficulties in securing the necessary political buy-in. Tailored technical and financial assistance, and bilateral and south-to-south cooperation could accelerate the readiness of developing countries to implement the ETF.

Climate Transparency Clinic: Lessons on incorporating Gender aspects into the EFT and BTR processes

9 December - Hosted by UNDP; presentation by ICAT

This event highlighted the importance of incorporating gender aspects in the ETF process and the BTRs. It featured insights from Uruguay, Montenegro, and Uganda on how to measure and monitor NDC implementation, their experience integrating gender into BUR/NDCs, and lessons learned on mainstreaming gender in MRV frameworks. The ICAT secretariat participated in the event presenting ICAT's forthcoming good practice guide on

integrating gender dimensions into national transparency frameworks. The guide, which will be available in 2024, is being developed as a resource for policymakers, senior officials, and those working in climate and gender responsible entities, helping integrate gender-specific data into transparency frameworks to support climate action under the Paris Agreement. It aims to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of climate mitigation and adaptation by ensuring gender-responsive policy outcomes.



[Watch the event recording](#)

Bilateral Meetings with Countries and Partners

Across the two weeks of the COP28, the ICAT Secretariat met with 15 countries in person to discuss the progress of current ICAT country projects and the development of new activities and projects. A new project cooperation agreement was signed with Bolivia during COP28. The Secretariat had bilateral meetings with Argentina, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Ecuador, Ghana, Haiti, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Paraguay, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe.

In addition to the meetings with country representatives, the ICAT secretariat used the opportunity provided by COP28 to meet partners and other organizations active in the climate transparency landscape, with a view of coordinating support activities and exploring collaborations. ICAT met with the Climate Policy Initiative, the Commonwealth

secretariat, the Energy Transition Partnership, and the IPCC GHG inventory software support unit.

